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IAC-D-100/60

7 March 1958

I N T E L L I G E N C E   A D V I S O R Y   C O M M I T T E E

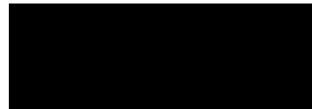
Validity Study of NIE 10-55:

Anti-Communist Resistance Potential in the Sino-Soviet Bloc,

published 12 April 1955

The attached validity study of NIE 10-55 was noted by the  
IAC on 4 March 1958 (IAC-M-331, item 9 c).

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Secretary

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1. The appraisal of the scope and intensity of Bloc dissidence in the general estimate (the country annexes are not covered in this validity study) still appears to have been generally sound. The estimate was correct in pointing to a prior weakening of the security apparatus or a decrease in Sino-Soviet prestige and power as necessary preconditions for the transformation of dissidence into active resistance. Because these things in fact happened after the 20th Party Congress in 1956, resistance activities did develop in many areas, most conspicuously on a mass scale in Hungary.

2. However, the developments in Poland and Hungary did invalidate the judgment in NIE 10-55 that there was "no prospect of resistance activities developing on a scale sufficient to threaten the stability of the regimes." Nor did the estimate anticipate that various Bloc regimes might adopt liberalizing policies which in turn permitted the emergence of new and more subtle forms of resistance activity.

3. The paragraphs relating to resistance potential in time of war cannot be subjected to a test of validity, but their judgments have been largely reaffirmed in the successor estimate, except for an attempt to take into consideration the effects of the use of nuclear weapons.

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